class matter.

Thirty pages ..

DOMESTIC POSTAGE.

#### Charles W. Knapp, President and General Manager. George L. Allen, Vice President. W. B. Carr, Secretary. Office: Corner Seventh and Olive Streets, (REPUBLIC BUILDING.) TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY AND SUNDAY-SEVEN ISSUES A WEEK. By Mail-In Advance-Postage Prepaid. Six months. 3.00 Three months. 1.50 Any three days, except Sunday—one year. 3.00 Per week, daily only 6 cents Per week, daily and Sunday 11 cents TWICE-A-WEEK ISSUE. Address: THE REPUBLIC, St. Louis, Mo. ETRefected communications cannot be returned under Entered in the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

PUBLISHERS: GEORGE KNAPP & CO.

#### CIRCULATION DURING FEBRUARY:

Eight, ten and twelve pages.....1 cent

Twenty-two or twenty-eight pages......2 cents

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1903.

Counting-Room......Main 3018

Editorial Reception-Room......Park 158

PER COPY.

Bell. Kinloch.

W. B. CARR.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of February, 1903, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below; Copies | Date.

1 (Sunday) 118,480	15 (Sunday) 122,910
2	16115,500
3117,060	17117,140
4116,380	18119,710
5116,960	19115,990
8	20115,890
7117,570	21
8 (Sunday) 120,680	22 (Sunday) 121,200
9	23110,530
10117,910	24116,200
11116,980	25119,330
12116,040	26
13115,820	27116,660
14	28118,450
Total for the month	3,287,020
Less all copies spoiled in pr	
filed	
Nat number distributed	
Average dally distribution	114,438

of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of February was 6.36 per cent. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of

February, 1908.

Notary Public, City of St. Louis. Mo. My term expires April 25, 1906.

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number

#### WORLD'S-1904-FAIR

ENACT THE LAW.

The Legislature should pass the Jefferson Club election bill, adhering as nearly as may be judicious to the text and amendments submitted by the special committee. In all of its cardinal features the bill is excellent; so excellent that opposing partisans were unable to point out serious defects. They advanced critical objections, but these objections could not be sustained by fact or sufficient argument. They could say nothing against the measure, and therefore, for law of 1895.

Unquestionably the obstinate policy of several in tense partisans is disagreeable to the Legislature, indicating, as it does, that there is a plan to persist in the absurd cry of "dishonest elections." But the Democrats can well afford to ignore these campaign tactics. Enactment of a superior statute like the Jefferson Club bill will be a rebuke to the issue-hunters and will convince the people that the Democratic par ty stands officially for the very fairest elections.

Opportunity was afforded at the public hearing to all citizens to express reasons against any of the provisions. Since then invitations have been offered for fair discussions of each section. The measure has stood all criticism and it is manifestly the very best bill of this kind that has been introduced in the General Assembly. The challenge for just discussion is

The Legislature should give no heed to protestors, but should pass the bill and let the public judge the law's merit. Voters will note the animus in assaults and will give full credit to the Jefferson Club and the Legislature for wise and fair legislation.

### THE PERKINS RECEPTION.

The Republicans of Rochester, N. Y., who are represented in Congress by Mr. James Breck Perkins, have tendered that gentleman a vote of thanks and an invitation to a public reception on a day to be set by

Their spentaneous indorsement of his acts is the one bit of genuine enthusiasm which has attended the doings of the Fifty-seventh Congress. No bill that has been passed, no speech, has aroused in the rank and file of Republicans anywhere a degree of interest; but Mr. Perkins's little measure, foredoomed to defeat, touched a responsive chord, and will touch a responsive chord in the Republican breast wherever its nature becomes known.

Perkins is a stanch and stalwart Republican strong enough to resent the servile attitude of his party's leaders toward monopoly, and brave enough to speak out. He believes in protection, but not for industries which need no protection. Still less does he believe in protection for the benefit of monopoly to the people's detriment.

He introduced a bill to place coal, beef, hides and lumber on the free list, and he made a vigorous speech setting forth his reasons. That was all. But he rang true to the principles of the Republican voter, and his effort, though obviously futile, was greeted by a genuine outburst.

Republicans the length and breadth of the country should celebrate the attempt of Mr. Perkins, for he is the one man in Congress who has shaken off the trusts and dared to ask for what his people want. He is a Representative in the literal sense. On behalf of the voter he has demanded the fulfillment, at least something like a fulfillment, of the Roosevelt campaign promise. There should be a sort of Perkins re

ception in the Republican ranks everywhere. Can any one doubt that Mr. Perkins will be re turned to the next Congress? Can any one doubt the genuineness of the Rochester Republicans? Their acciaim is the acclaim of the rank and file even in the East; in the North, and especially in the West. It attests better than anything of recent happening what the people want. The rank and file do not make of the tariff a fetish. Their party leaders have deceived them with "Protection," have lured them further than

pat." The tide of that revulsion will sweep Mr. gestion of purpose and deliberation. Perkins safely back to his sent in the House-it will drown numbers of his colleagues. Party managers ficial acts square with the announcement? Has he

may find it a devastating flood. be a sort of Perkins reception. Unless it recognizes entitled to preferment? Has he stopped with declinthe Perkins principle, unless it gives expression to ing to close the door against negroes whose fitness radical ideas upon the tariff question in relation to and qualifications were determined by the same readay will witness a very rousing reception in which short, has he presided at the door with his eyes shut good Republicans of the Perkins type will join with Democracy.

A TARIFF OBJECT LESSON.

At the moment when Congress, under a pressure of public sentiment which had led President Roosevelt to urge such action on its part, removed the tariff duty from coal, the protectionists declared that there would be no resultant relief to the people of this country.

The wish was father to the thought in this instance. The politicians who represent the trusts in public life dreaded the logical effect of heavy importations of foreign coal under the new conditions and the sale of this coal at the low prices made possible by the removal of the duty. They hoped that such an object lesson would not be presented, and the basis of their hope was the likelihood that an increased American output would avert the peril of so plain a teach-

ing of the evil workings of the high-tariff principle. It is becoming apparent, however, that the American people are to see that much of benefit was made possible by the action of Congress in placing coal on A 674 the free list. A recent issue of the Monthly Bulletin of the Statistics Department of Boston makes this truth plain. In that official report it is stated that, but for increased receipts of foreign coal amounting to 505,379 tons-41,870 anthracite and 463,509 bituminous-Boston's shortage for 1902 would have been nearly twice as large as it was. This foreign coal not only relieved the fuel famine to a material extent, but was sold at prices which placed it within the reach of the masses. It is fair to assume that the conditions thus reported from Boston were attained in certain other large Eastern cities in varying degrees, a fact of so great meaning that it should be earnestly impressed upon the public mind.

The truth thus made evident is that the artificial barrier raised by a high tariff for which there is no longer any excusing warrant in fact places the people at the mercy of American monopolies controlling the necessities of life. If the duty on coal had not been removed, the importations of coal would have been so light as to make scarcely any appreciable difference in the fuel-famine situation. What coal was imported, paying the high-tariff duty, would have been sold at high prices. But, as is now seen, the removal of the duty on coal resulted in heavy importations, and the coal thus imported was sold at low figures. The moral of this most significant story should sink deep into American minds.

GOOD GOVERNMENT?

The public is apprised that the Republican leaders of St. Louis have been unable to induce any representative citizens belonging to that party to stand for election to the City Council. This intelligence is not in the least surprising. The organ of the Republican machine has balked at supporting the good-government cause. It has made a cowardly retreat and left the field free to the Republican end of the gang.

Why should representative Republicans become candidates for any office on the Republican ticket? In a campaign they will receive no support, as the Globe following custom, will aid the practical and professional politicians. After the campaign, if elected they would wait in vain for praise from the official organ in case they stood up for good government against the scheming politicians.

The Globe is making the Jefferson Club the issue in this municipal campaign. Why? Because the club was sponsor for an exceptionally meritorious the election of a progressive administration? Or because, with the assistance of the club, the corrupt Re publican gang, which was a disgrace both to the city and the Republican party, was driven out of the City

Neither politics nor political organizations, nor yet politicians, constitute, either separately or collective ly, the issue. The people care less what party triumphs than what cause wins. And there is only one cause-good government-before the voters.

"As long as the Jefferson Club," says the Globe, "aims to relieve the citizens of St. Louis of the vital functions of the ballot, it is important to note its plans and programmes, for no matter what the voters of St. Louis propose, the Jefferson Club will dispose." This explains why representative Republicans cannot be urged to run for office. The Globe declines to support anything but a machine politician.

The Globe seems to consider the Jefferson Club an instrument of evil only. Yet the Jefferson Club's record is infinitely better than that of any Republican organization. The Jefferson Club never has, like the Globe, run away in a campaign and told the citizens to remain from the polls. The Globe says that the Democrats have done nothing to insure the election of reputable men to the House of Delegates. Will the Globe as frankly state what the Republicans have done in this direction? Will the Globe as frankly state what the Globe has done in behalf of good government?

If the organ of the Republican machine has a trace of civic pride it will stop the bigot harangue business and confine itself to realities; it will join the forces of good in all parties and make the best use of practical opportunities. There is no national politics involved in this campaign. There is only one issue-good government and good men.

SOUTHERN "INTELLIGENCE."

Patronizingly and with no little unction the New York Mail and Express relies on the South's "intelligence" to set it right on the question of Mr. Roose velt's negro appointments.

The South is to be taught that Mr. Roosevelt's recognition of a negro here and there has not been inspired by any calculation as to the negro vote in the next Republican convention or the next Presidential election." This the South must take on the word of

the Mail and Express. What was not in the mind of President Roosevelt when he made his invidious color distinctions is a little difficult of proof. In considering the question the South goes upon probability. It seems altogether probable that "calculation as to the negro vote" was not absent from the Presidential mind, assurances of the complacent Mail and Express to the contrary notwithstanding.

There is evidence in what Mr. Roosevelt said and what he did. He stated his policy to the negro in a vivid and seductively melodramatic metaphor calculated to stir the deepest emotions of the negro race and to inspire it with loyalty to him, Roosevelt, as a champion-he "would not close the door of hope." What is more suggestive of oppression and deliverance than that studiously employed phrase? During the last three months it has been passed along until it is a sort of shibboleth.

There is certainly nothing objectionable or offensive in the trope; but it appears reasonably to have a remote bearing upon what was or was not in the President's mind. Uttered ringingly by an avowed they meant to go. There is strong revulsion against candidate, addressed to a people whose vote balances "David Harum's Widow."

the men who have adopted the false cry of "stand the power in the convention, it carries with it a sug-

It phrased Mr. Roosevelt's policy. How do his ofstopped with merely declining to close the door The Republican National Convention may prove to against men who, all other things being equal, were the trusts the party may rest assured that election sons which moved the appointment of white men? In to color, as blind as Justice, carefully weighing every circumstance of each case, and deciding with cold, judicial impartiality? So he claimed at first.

Now he has veered to the position that he has allowed the rule which is applicable to the white man's case to govern "as far as possible." The rule of the appointee's acceptability to local opinion, which governs absolutely in the white man's case, has been applied, Mr. Roosevelt says, only so far as it did not conflict with a "principle." The South asks, How can there be a principle of American government, of constitution, of law, of right, which makes for inequality and discrimination against white men?

Mr. Roosevelt appointed negroes because they were negroes, and under circumstances under which no white men could have been appointed. A white man with Crum's qualifications, opposed by the community as he was, could not have commended himself to the executive. Would any white woman have been forced upon Indianola's citizens?

· The negro vote in Republican national conventions has been played for by former Presidents. Is it possible that Mr. Roosevelt considers negro favor beneath his dignity? The negroes are citizens against whom, he declares, there shall be no discrimination. To Mr. Roosevelt the negro vote is scarce less valuable than the labor vote. Why should his friends deny that he wants the one, if not the other?

Albany has just given to the cruiser which bears ts name a magnificent service of silver. This re minds our State that nothing has been done for the great battleship Missouri except a subscription for a bell. As nearly every officer in the navy smiles at the bell idea, that may be dismissed as no tribute at all. The State itself should appear in the compliment Before the session is over the General Assembly should appropriate the small sum necessary to connect the State's public spirit with the superb ship which will carry the name over the world.

The Democrats' filibustering tactics in Congress were designed not by way of punishment, but to drive home to the Republicans the principle that the minority has rights which may not with impunity be ignored by mere numerical force. The Republican party's commission of a high-handed outrage in filch ing Butler's seat is generally condemned by Republicans and Democrats alike, and it is stated that some of the Representatives who assisted in its perpetration now deeply regret their course.

Following the revelations brought to light by the collapse of local get-rich-quick schemes, Uncle Sam is now treating the people of St. Louis to an exposure of get-married-quick bunko game. Matrimonial agencies should be viewed with the same suspicion proper in the case of "turf-investment" concerns. Too great haste, either in pursuit of money or marriage, almost invariably means repentance at leisure.

Judging from the forecast of the report to be submitted to President Roosevelt by the Anthracite Conl Strike Commission the principle of voluntarily invited investigation and arbitration of strikes is about to be convincingly sustained. The commission seems to have gone about its work in a spirit of justice and fair play and its findings will be received with respect, probably with full indorsement.

The grip octopus has its tentacles spread all over the city and is helping to make Lent more interestelection bill? Or because the Jefferson Club aided in ing. The sensations of being gripped by the grip must be experienced to be thoroughly appreciated.

Addicks predicted some months ago that we should see where the power lies." He has shown us. The Addicks-Roosevelt combination gets a Senator in Dela-

### RECENT COMMENT.

University Extension.

The constantly increasing popularity among its recipients of the University Extension Teaching is a good sign of the steady growth of that greater movement, of which it is a part, which is gradually affecting popular ideals of life, tending "to democratize all knowledge, all culture, all privileges; to purify, illumine and elevate the whole life of the people." University extension is steadily expanding, it appears, in and about university centers, in all parts of the country. Only this year the University of California has organized six centers in various parts of California, with 1,500 auditors enrolled, intending later to organize a permanent staff of universit extension lecturers and to furnish opportunity for such work to every local community that may desire it. The American Society for the Extension of University Teaching, in its recent annual meeting at Philadelphia, reports ninety-five courses, with 25,000 enrolled students and 150,000 hearers (an increase of 225 per cent in the thirteen years of its existence), and finds the establishment of an endowment fund imperative. The American society, it is authoritatively stated, ranks high above its English prototypes in the magnitude of its operations.

Agriculture to Mexico.

W. H. Verity in Conkey's Home Journal. I have made a careful study of the subject of tropical agriculture in Mexico, in connection with other gentlemen who became interested with me in a plantation there. I have often been asked whether I would advise a man t go to Mexico and establish a plantation for himself. Unless he has a large amount of time, capital and a readiness to undertake a new business under new conditions of language, methods, legal procedure, handling of labor, etc., he will find his best, opportunity by buying stock in a reliable company organized and equipped for the special business on a scale large enough to avoid the difficulties of the small farmer. Mexico is no place for the small rarmer or man of small means Good cropical lands have een so much in demand for the last two years that thers hardly any real good land on the market now, and there s no good land which can be purchased in small tracts.

Large Battleships Needed.

Philadelphia Press.

The earnest opposition of Rear Admirals O'Neil, Bradford and Bowles to the Senate amendments to the House naval bill reducing the size of battleships from 16,000 to 14,000 tons will probably have some influence on the naval conferees, although Senator Hale does not easily chang his mind. The Admirals called attention to the fact that European nations are building larger battleships, England those of 18,000 tons each, while Germany has decided on 14,000 tons each. If the adoption of the 12,000-ton ships would cause a delay of at least a year, and result in the other disadvantages stated by the members of the Board of Construction, the Senate should easily recognize the facts. The United States should not always lag behind but should have as good ships as any other nation.

The Height of Meanness

"But why did you leave your last place?" asked Mrs. Brown. Och, mum," replied the new girl with a toes of her head, "they was that mean that there was no livin wid 'em. If you'll believe, mum, 'twas only yisterday that I went into the parior and there was two of the gr a-playin' on one peeany, and their father that rich that he could buy a dozen and never fale it."

David Haram's Widow.

One of the neatest and cleverest characterizations of s literary success that we have heard in a long time was that of Gertrude Atherton, who, in a recent casual conver sation, referred to Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch as

# POEMS WORTH KNOWING.

HOME THEY BROUGHT HER WARRIOR DEAD.

BY TENNYSON.



OME they brought her warrior dead; She nor swooned, nor uttered cry; All her maidens, watching, said, "She must weep or she will die."

Then they praised him, soft and low, Called him worthy to be loved, Truest friend and noblest foe; Yet she neither spoke nor moved.

Stole a maiden from her place, Lightly to the warrior stept, Took the face-cloth from the face: Yet she neither moved nor wept.

Rose a nurse of ninety years. Set his child upon her knee-Like summer tempest came her tears-Sweet my child, I live for thee."



### **BELGIUM SENDS PLANS** OF BUILDING AT FAIR

King Leopold's Government to Erect Steel Structure Covered With Marble.

MURAL PAINTING ON EXTERIOR.

Structure to Have Spire 125 Feet High and Cover a Space of 267 by 191 Feet.

Belgium is the first European Government to send to the Exposition managers the details of the architectural plans for her building at the World's Fair. These drawings arrived yesterday from Commis

sioner Cridler.

They include an elevation of the princi pal facade and a ground plan and sectional drawing, signed by P. Saintenoy of Brus-sels, the architect of Beigium for the In-ternational Exposition. The archetectural terms are in French and the measurements

terms are in French and the measurements in meters.

The building is pronounced by Director of Works Taylor to be a fine example of the French Renaissance, which was developed in Belgium, and which delights visitors in the town halls of Bruges, Ghent, Antwerp and Brussels.

The high pitched roof, with a profusion of gables, characterizes the style. At each corner of the rectangular structure is a buibous spire, enriched with four gables where begins the tapering of the spire. The spire is 125 feet high to the top of the ornate weathervane.

spire is 125 feet high to the top of the ornate weathervane.

The building is 267x191 feet, including the
spreading stairways, which project on four
sides of the building and supply the scie
means of access. The cost of the building
is to be \$30,000. Framed of steel and from
the structure may be taken down after the
Exposition for re-erection at the Exposition
at Llege, Beigium, in 1905.

Although the interior is only one-story
high, the exterior is divided into three architectural parts, the first being the base,
about 20 feet high, and faced with Belgian
marble as an exhibit of this product of the
country.

HANDSOME PAINTINGS. The middle section, about 30 feet high, is surrounded by a narrow, high-roofed parch, to be faced with steel, the smooth portions of which are to be covered with mural paintings, each symbolic or representative of one of the Provinces or big cities of Belglum, among them being East Flanders, West Flanders, Antwerp, Linbourg, Bra-bant, Hainaut, Namur, Luxembourg, lege and Brussels. These paintings will be on canvas that they may be removed and re-stretched.

canvas that they may be removed and restretched.

A high-pitched roof, covered with slate, will cover the third and loftlest section of the buildings. The exterior wall surface will be occupied by Mural paintings, leaving no window in the building. Light and ventilation are obtained by means of big monitors in the center of the roof.

The interior of the building is spanned by three steel trusses, which divides the structure into a wide central nave and two side alsies. The trusses over the nave have a span of 45 feet; those over the alseles 25 feet. These aisles are divided by partitions into eight alcoves, each open on the side toward the nave, and thus capable of housing a great variety of displays.

M. de Favereau, the Belgiam Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Jules Carlier, his representative in these negotiations, have asked for a site for the building, relying wholly on the Exposition authorities for its selection. They have asked, also for a ground plan, showing their allotiment, its physical features and the character of the surrounding buildings. Director of Works Taylor will assign the site to Belgium as soon as possible.

FARMING BY ELECTRICITY. Feature of Agricultural Experiment

Feature of Agricultural Experiment
Stations to Be Made.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, March 6.—The office of experiment stations of the Agricultura! Department will be able to make an exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition. The plans contemplate an exhibit to show the progress in education and research along the line of agricultural and mechanical arts, and will be under the general direction of the Government Board of the Exposition.

It is planned to make a collective view, showing the distinctive features of the work of the sixty-five colleges of agriculture and mechanical arts, and of the sixty experiment stations in the United States. A similar exhibit was made at Chicago. In the ten years that have lapsed the system of education in these institutions has changed greatly.

The exhibit planned will cover a wider range, showing the new features. Special attention will be paid to the progress in animal industry; to electrical engineering as applied to farming and to irrigation engineering. It is expected that the Government board will arrange for this exhibit through the committee of the association of American agricultural colleges and experiment stations.

CORBIN ARRIVES TO-MORROW. Stations to Be Made.

CORBIN ARRIVES TO-MORROW.

Adjutant General Has Definite Plans

REPUBLIC SPECIAL REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, March 6.—Adjutant General Corbin will leave Washington Saturday for St. Louis, where he will, on Monday, confer with the Exposition management for the arrangement of the grand military pageant on the occasion of the dedicatory services, on April 30 and May 1 and 2. General Corbin has given considerable thought to the details of the celebration and the meeting, and he will be able to decide somewhat definitely on the details of the parade, of which he will be grand marshall.

TICKETS TO THE DEDICATION. pecial Souvenir Prepared for Distri-

bution Among Paid-Up Subscribers. Full-paid subscribers to the stock of the Exposition Company are receiving from the Exposition Company are receiving from the Treasurer's office a notice of their good standing, accompanied by the souvenir invitation and tickets of admission for each of the three days of the dedicatory caremonies, April 20 and May 1 and 2. The tickets will be ready for delivery after April 15. dekets will be ready for delicates will be ready for April 15.

The action of the Executive Committee commands that the tickets must be present-

ed at the gates previous to 5 p. m. of each day. This time limit was fixed because of the expected demand on transportation fa-cilities and pressure on the admission force

between 5 and 8 p. m. The tickets to be given stockholders who have paid in full will be of distinctive character.

Director of Concessions Gregg is getting up a special ticket for admission of stockholders during the dedicatory ceremonies. They are in souvenir form with coupon attachment, so that the stockholder, after tendering his ticket and being admitted to the grounds, will be able to retain the souvenir portion.

Picturesque French Island Province Expects to Have Novel Display. General Don Manoel R. Gorjao, Governot General of Mozambique, the Island Province of Portugal, is corresponding with World's Fair Commissioner Cridler, regarding the participation of that Province in the Ex-

MOZAMBIQUE EXHIBIT.

position.

The diplomatic relations are being enter-tained through W. Stanley Hollis, Amer-ican Consul at Lorenco Marques, Mozam-bique, and Jacob Thieriot, American Con-sul at Lisbon. Portugal. General Gorjao, who is now in Lisbon, is reported to mani-fest much interest in the exhibit.

Montana Appropriation Fails. Helena, Mont., March 6.—The eighth Lecislature came to an end this morning at about 3 o'clock without making an appropriation to provide a Montana exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904, the conferees of the Senate and House on the Fair bill falling to reach an agreement. The general appropriation bill was signed.

**NEW WORLD'S FAIR BILL** TO BE INTRODUCED.

it Will Provide for Appropriation of \$200,000 With Which to Gather Data for Texas Exhibit.

Austin, Tex., March 6.-The House this morning passed, finally, the State text-book law, continuing for another five years the law which expires next September. There are no changes of material interest made in the law.

A bill was introduced in the House for the

creation of a State Board of Railroad and Telegraph Operator Examiners, whose duty it shall be to pass upon the eligibility of all applicants for positions in either busi-

all applicants for positions in either business.

A bill was introduced in both houses providing for a home for indigent negroes, 25,000 being appropriated for that purpose. The new World's Fair bill, providing for a Texas exhibit at the World's Fair at St. Louis, will be introduced next week in the form of an amendment to the original bill. The new bill seeks to avoid the constitutional objection of allowing the Texas Commission to handle the fund by appropriating \$200,000 with which to gather data for an exhibit and appointing said commission as a board to collect said data, it being claimed that the appropriation can be made in this way, though it cannot be made direct to the commission, as provided for in the original bill.

NOW GOES TO THE GOVERNOR.

Arkanasa Senate Passes the Jim Crow REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

of the provisions.

It is to go into effect sixty days after its passage. Several Senators, in discussing the bill, announced their preference for the pending Pinnix bill, which is a more drastic

pending Pinnix bill, which is a more drastic measure.

The Senate to-day approved the submission of a proposed constitutional amendment authorizing cities of the first and second class to issue bonds subject to ratification at the polls.

The House passed the Norwood bill, providing for publication of the delinquent tax list. The Senate passed the Campbell bill, appropriating \$5,000 to assist in the erection of a Confederate Monument in Little Rock.

The Senate refused to concur in the action of the House in adding \$40,000 to the proposed appropriation of \$140,000 to build annexes to the State Lunatic Asylum in Little Rock.

LAUNDRY WAGON USED FOR AMBULANCE TO SAVE LIFE. |

Companions Make Fast Trip to City Dispensary With Joseph Wesner, Who Has Fractured Skull.

Determined to save a life if possible,

Charles Basso and Philip Hahn used a laundry wagon and drove at top speed from Ranken and Laclede avenues to the City

\*\*Tyler & Co.\*\*

Michael J. Connelly, a student at St. Louis University and son of Patrick Connelly, was drowned in a skift. whose skull had been fractured by a kick from the horse, which was attached to the

Board an exciting discussion took

from the horse, which was attached to the wagon.

The dispensary was reached at 6:30 o'clock. Doctor Henckler pronounced the man's condition critical, and he was 72-moved to the City Hospital.

Wesner is 45 years oid and lives at Na. 3311 Manchester ayenue, He was assisting in unharnessing the horse when kicked. The harness became tangled in the animal's feet, and in trying to kick himself free planted one of the hoofs on Wesner's forehead. The blow crushed the skull.

Basso, who lives at No. 3405 Walnut street, and Hahn, who lives at No. 3422 Lawton avenue, realizing that immediate attention was necessary, replaced the harattention was necessary, replaced the harattention was necessary.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL

The leave granted First Lieutenant Austin Prescott, Seventh Infantry, is extended two Prescott, Seventh Infantry, is extended two months.

Second Lieutenants Allan Briggs and Solomon West, Twenty-second Infantry, will report to Major Robert Loughborough, Sixth Infantry, president of the Examining Board at Fort Leavenworth, Kaz, for examination to determine their fitness for promotion.

Chaplain George Robinson, First Infantry, now at Sau Diego, Cal., will, upon the expiration of his present leave, proceed via Fort Leavenworth to Fort Wayne, Mich., for duty at the latter post. The leave granted First Leutenant Granville Chapman, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is extended two months.

Suit Over Mrs. Dodde's Estate

A suit to determine the ownership of property left by Martha Dodds was taken under advisement in Division No. 1 of the Circuit Court yesterday. The parties to the suit are her husband, Captain Robert Dodds, Doctor Walter R. Dodds and brothers and sisters of Mrs. Dodds Doctor Dodds claims to have been adopted by Mrs. Dodds and her husband. Captain Dodds claims there was no regular adoption. The estate is said to be worth about \$5,000.

## DECIDE ON AWARDS FOR SCHOOL WORK

Many Proposals Received for Construction of McKinley, Yeatman, Benton and Cote Brilliant ..

LITTLE DIFFERENCE IN BIDS.

Building Committee Considers Fig-ures to Be Approved by Board of Education at Next Meeting.

The Building Committee of the Board of Education met yesterday afternoon to open the bids for construction work on the Mc-Kinley and Yeatman high schools, the Cote Brilliante and Benton schools, and for the erection of portable hulldings.
For the high schools bids had been invited

for heating and ventilating, plumbing and sewering and electrical work. On the Cote Brilliante and Benton schools the bids were for heating and ventilating, plumbing, sew-

ror heating and ventilating, plumoing, sew-ering and general work.

The total amount of work to be let was very large, and great interest was mani-fested by contractors. All the leading firms submitted bids, and when the hour for open-ing them arrived the general assembly room was packed with bidders eager to leave the names of the successful contestlearn the names of the successful contestants, and to ascertain the figures of their

The bids throughout were very close. The following were the successful bidders:

McKinley High School—Heating and ventilating, Sudemann Heat and Power Company, \$41.977; plumbing and sewering, P. C.

Ring, \$29.498; electrical work, Newberry & Co., \$12,140. Yeatman High School-Heating and ven-

Yeatman High School-Heating and ventilating, Sudemann Heat and Power Company, 441.97; plumbing and sewering, C. C. Ring, \$28,396; electrical work, Newberry & Co., \$13,146.
Cote Brilliante School-General work, Gillick Bros., \$138,290; heating and ventilating, Missouri Heat and Construction Company, \$13,478; plumbing and sewering, Fink & Schuster Plumbing Company, \$8,248.
Benton School-General work, Fred Rocke, \$49,850; heating and ventilating, Front Rank Steel Company, \$5,100; plumbing and sewering, Houser-Doerner Plumbing Company, \$4,405.
Portable buildings-Gerber Bros., \$5,125.

\$4.465.

Portable buildings—Gerber Bros. \$5.125.

Covering for Shields School roof—H. W.

John-Manville Covering Company, \$718.75.

These bids will be submitted to the Board of Education at the regular meeting next

**GERMANY IS SECRETIVE IN** PLANNING NAVAL PROGRAMME

aks for a Lump Appropriation From the Reichstag, in Spite of Demands for Explanation.

Berlin, March 6.-The German Navy Department makes considerable mystery out of some portions of its budget requirements. Herr Richter, the Radical leader, com-plained in the Budget Committee to-day that the Government is simply asking for lump sums for the maintenance of the flest and has not even specified the ships or stations on which money is to be spent. He affirmed that the Reichstag had the right to have detailed information on the sub-

Admiralty Secretary von Tirpits replied that the information supplied by the Navy Department was adequate. Administrative discretion required some reserve. The increased maintenance expenses are largely for vessels on foreign service. As a matter of fact, Germany's battleships are rather behind than in advance of the naval pro-

gramme.

Herr Richter again asked for a list of the ships ready equipped for service and for copies of the Cabinet orders directing the ships to be put into commission.

Secretary von Tirpitz declined to furnish secretary von Tirpitz declined to furnish and Herr the latter, but said he would hand Herr Richter personally a list of the ships ready for service.

The strong German force sent to East Asiatic waters, Secretary von Tirpits ex-plained, was assigned to that station at the request of the Foreign Office.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS. From The Republic, March 8, 1878. The annual banquet of the Alumni Association of the St. Louis Medical College took place at the Lindell Hotel. Among the speakers were Doc-tor John T. Hodgen, E. H. Gregory, Willis P. King, John King, E. W. Reid, Isalah Forbes, the Reverend Snyder, Henry Hitchcock, Judge Charles L. Hayden, John A. · Dillon and William J. Florence, ac-

. Miss Sallie F. Moore, daughter of Captain L. W. Moore of Belleville, was married to M. F. Hill. The bride's great-grandfather, Ger James B. Moore, built Fort Bellefontaine, north of St. Louis,

A. A. Taimage of the Missouri Pacific was selected to succeed Major Garner as general superintendent of the M. K. & T. R. R. John Dunn, who had controlled the baseball parks used by the St. Louis Browns and was ejected by George

C. Miller, brought suit to eject his ejector. A remarkable auction of Japan goods, the largest collection ever brought to St. Louis, was con by A. Vantine and R. H. Macy of

New York at the store of Wheedon.

and Sinclair upon the motion to in-guage in the regular school course.
 The proposition was rejected on the

attention was necessary, replaced the harness on the horse and drove to the City posit.

Policeman Joseph Cannon joined the temperance crusaders and began wearing a blue ribbon.

Mr. and Mrs. August Waldauer gave a denner party in honor of Mr.
 and Mrs. William J. Florence. In certain parts of St. Louis good dancers were known as "hefty sockswingers."

The J. B. M. Kehlor, the largest stern-wheel boat ever built, made her first trip to St. Louis. She was commanded by Captain D. M. Brady and engaged in the St. Louis-New Orleans trade. Charles Fuess and his bride re-

earned from Kentucky and were suests at Hurst's Hotel. .......

A. A. Seikirk & Co.'s

Reguar Saturday sale takes place Saturday morning at 10.21 o'clock at sales rooms, 1886-192 Chouteau avenue, mense quantities of furniture, car stoves and other miscellaneous article sold at very nominal faures.